

Legislative Research
SAFLL- 2.

October 27, 1961

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION

NAME: RUSSELL, Richard Brevard - (Democrat) -Senator, Georgia

HOME: Winder, Georgia

BORN: Winder, Georgia - November 2, 1897

MARITAL STATUS: Not Married.

MILITARY: Served with USNRF 1918

SCHOOLS: Agricultural and Mechanical SCHOOL, Gordon Institute, University of Georgia.

PROFESSION: Lawyer

BACKGROUND: Began law practice in 1919 in Winder.
Former county attorney of Barrow County.
Speaker of House of Georgia (1927-31)
Elected governor (1931-33).
Elected to US Senate November 1932 to fill vacancy. Assumed
duties of Senator January 12, 1933. Has been Senator continuously.

MEMBER: American Legion.
American and Georgia Bar Association.
Masons.

COMMITTEES: Senate Armed Services-Chmn, Subc on Central Intelligence, Chmn.
Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences; Senate Appropriations,
Subc on Agriculture - Chmn, Subc on Dept of Defense, Subc on Independent Offices,
Sp Subc on CIA, Subc on Dept of Interior, Subc on Dept of Labor, Subc on
Subc on Military Construction, Subc on Public Works, Subc on AEC Deficiencies
Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Majority Policy Committee;
Majority Steering Committee. Ex officio - Bd of Visitors Naval, Military,
and Air Force Academy.

BASES: Dobbins AFB; Hunter AFB; Moody AFB; Robins AFB and Turner AFB.
Minor AF Bases and Reserve Forces.

87th Bills

S 3-to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the
effect of Acts of Congress on state laws.(US Laws-State Laws;
S. 1852 - Authorizing appropriations for aircraft, m giles, and naval vessels for
the Armed Forces. S. 1173 (co-sponsor) - to authorize appt of D. D. Eisenhower to
the active list of the Regular Army.

86th Bills (1959-60) S 1086, Military installations authorization; S.3 -
US laws-State Laws; S 1795 - officers - promotion and retirement

85th Bills (1957-58) S 1086, Military installations authorization; S.3 -
S 3081, to change method of computing basic pay of military.

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84th Congress

Remarks: Senate adopted his amendment reducing number of positions in Executive Pay bill (H.R. 7619-P.L.854, 84th Congress) CR July 20, 1956.

Declared himself in favor of military aid program of reasonable proportions.

"Greatest single factor in maintaining the peace and preserving this Nation has been the SAC of the US". Discussed personnel, urged entire amount recommended by Committee be given to the AF. (CR June 26, 1956, P 9913).

85th Congress

Remarks: Military Pay Bill--urged passage--fair and reasonable bill that will achieve objectives sought. CR, April 28, 1958, P6834.

Marine Corps--opposed cuts (DOD floor debate, CR 12080, Aug 1, 1957).

SAC - Agreed with Sen Symington, during Middle East Resolution debate--"One wing of the US SAC under the American flag, ready to fly with the nuclear bomb, would do more to deter a general war than would any amount of millions we may spend on arms assistance there." (Congressional Record, Feb 27, 1957).

Atomic Information--Voted against the statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency Treaty and against HR 12716 (P.L.85-479), exchange of atomic information, stating it will weaken free world when we discriminate between nations by giving nuclear weapons to one and not another. (CR June 23, 1958, P10801)

Surrender Study - Offered an amendment to the military construction appropriations bill (HR 13450), PL.85-766 to deny appropriated funds for studies concerning when and how and in what circumstances the US should surrender. (CR Aug 14, 1958, P 16154).

DOD Reorganization Act - Was floor manager (HR 12541-P.L. 85-599). Was of the opinion that much difficulty could be resolved by determined exercise of power already held by the Sec of Defense. Stated his view that Congress has right to plain, unvarnished, unalloyed opinion of military witnesses. (Congressional Record, July 18, 1958, Page 13019.)

Foreign Aid - Said the President seems determined to increase foreign aid and reduce the military establishment. Wash. Star. Dec 12, 1958.

REMARKS:

Interested in agriculture, enjoys fishing and hunting, quiet, reserved, thinks in broad terms, participates very little in Washington social affairs, and sees every piece of mail that goes out of his office (UP Newsnote). Extremely influential in Senate. Made European trip in fall of 1958. Asked for briefing of US on trip.

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REMARKS - - 86th Congress

Named 'Minute Man' of 1959' by ROA.

Trade War With Russia -- "When Russia brings her armament program up to the stage she wishes to achieve, and turns full blast into economic warfare, if the free world is not prepared to meet the challenge, the result could be chaos, disruption, and destruction, which would be almost the equivalent of a hot war." (Congressional Record - January 28, 1959)

Army Strength -- During Senate floor debate - on preparedness of the Nation - remarked on Senate's previous year's action in recommending Army strength be maintained at 900,000 men and Marine Corps at 200,000. (Congressional Record, March 1, 1959 Page 3122) During floor remarks on HR 5916, 2nd supplemental appropriations conference report, said he favors an Army of 900,000 and Marine Corps of 200,000 but felt it should be done in the regular military appropriations, not supplemental. (Congressional Record May 14, 1959, Page 7316)

Section 412 -- Floor debate of HR 5674, military construction authorization, recommended addition of Section 412 (approved by the Committee and the Senate) - requirement for annual authorization for the design, development, and procurement of aircraft and missiles. (Congressional Record, June 30, 1959, Page 11097) Note: The law (P.L. 86-149), Section 412, required a report by the Secretary of Defense on or before January 31, 1960, giving complete and detailed information with respect to the various types and kinds of missiles, aircraft, and naval vessels being procured by the Armed Forces of the US, their costs, as well as types to be procured and estimated cost. Further, no funds may be appropriated after December 31, 1960 for major items without authorizing legislation. (Pages 20, 21 of P.L. 86-149).

Naval Forces -- "At a time when so much of our National concern is necessarily focused on the missile and space race, we must be careful not to overlook the very serious and ominous naval buildup of the Soviet Union." Submitted speech by Admiral Burke discussing seapower, its buildup to the second largest naval force in the world and concentration on submarines. (Congressional Record, July 13, 1959 PA5996).

Conferee -- He is almost always a conferee on any bill under jurisdiction of Senate Armed Services Committee.

ATLAS -- Declared - "any inference we have an Atlas missile which is operational is completely erroneous." Said that any firing to date has been done by contractors and scientists, not by the military. "Asked about Senator Russell's statement, the Air Force said there are about half a dozen missiles on hand for quick use. Presumably the AF took account of some of the units and weapons at Vandenberg AFB, Approved For Release 2004/01/15 : CIA-RDP64B00346R000100170032-2 in recent weeks have noticed three launching pads there with missiles in position. Those missiles are

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described as being kept in advanced count down status to keep them in a 15-minute alert condition for rapid launching."

Hunter AFB - Urged AF to continue Hunter AFB on active status (UP News January 8, 1959)

Missile Development - Said that the President must take a major share of the blame for the US lag in missile and space development because "he hasn't had a sense of urgency" about the program. He said that money was no problem; that Congress would vote as much money as the Administration asked, and the Pentagon also had authority to transfer some funds to missiles from other programs. "We just haven't given the program the priority it should have had," the Senator declared. He said the President's decision to transfer the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville to civilian control in the NASA was "perhaps the best thing." The Senator said he was most concerned over Soviet outdistancing this country in outer space. The "biggest blow is in prestige throughout the world". He was also disturbed at general public apathy toward the space lag. "People don't show the concern they should" he said "and that is a very dangerous condition." Much of the apathy he said could be offset by "inspired leadership" from the White House. (UP News, November 5, 1959)

After hearing leaders of the AF declared he expects the missile gap to get worse before it gets better. But, he said, our country is "not in immediate dange" because SAC is still "most powerful striking force in the world." Weakness of American position in missile field, according to him, is that Russians have ocean-spanning rockets in "assembly-line production" while our production is "just a trickle". (Baltimore Sun January 27, 1960)

Impounding of Funds --- floor debate on status of National Defense - discussed subject of funds impounded for modernization of Army. (Congressional Record - February 19, 1960 Page 2771)

During hearings May 19, 1960 before Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on DOD, after hearing testimony of Gen. Twining and Deputy Defense Sec. Douglas, "Their testimony prompted Senator Russell, chairman of the parent Armed Services Committee to assert that inadequate US military strength contributed to the Paris debacle. Russell said he felt American might was not great enough to persuade Khrushchev to "use the ordinary means of diplomacy." I'm afraid we didn't have it in Paris" said Russell. I'm afraid that's one reason events turned out as they did." (Washington Post, May 19, 1960 P A17)

Japanese Treaty - - Issued statement regarding Senate vote ratifying - on June 22, 1960 -- "The existing treaty, which was won by conquest, is much more favorable to the US than the new treaty that was ratified by the Senate today. Under the new treaty, we could not even support our forces in South Korea from Japan without first obtaining consent of the Japanese in the event the Communists launch a new aggression

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from North Korea. In the light of recent circumstances, I do not feel that the stability of the government of Japan justifies our surrendering the advantages that the old treaty afforded to the US. (Congressional Record June 24, 1960 Page 13121)

Antarctic Treaty -- thought it the most important issue before Senate. "... we have a large number of carriers that are too large to pass through the Panama Canal. We must move those carriers through a strip of water about 500 miles wide between the tip of Argentina and the Antarctic Continent in order to get them from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We can do this not under the advantages that we hold by right of discovery and exploration-- a right that is justly ours under the law of nations that is centuries old. This treaty would completely foreclose and deny our rights. One result would be to endanger and jeopardize the free movement of our big carriers from the Atlantic to the Pacific through these waters in the Antarctic area. (Congressional Record July 2, 1960 Page 14497)

Retired Pay -- Senator Russell's Press Release August 22, 1960 -- "During an executive session on Saturday, August 20, the Senate Committee on Armed Services extensively discussed HR 11318, which would increase the retired pay of certain military personnel who were retired before June 1, 1958. The discussion was initiated by Senator Stennis, Chairman of the Subcommittee to which HR 11318 had been referred. At the end of the discussion, the Committee unanimously authorized the Chairman to contract with an independent, nongovernmental research organization for the conduct of a full study of the military retirement pay subject, including related questions. The Committee hopes that this study can be completed early in 1961 and submitted for further consideration by Sen Stennis' Subcommittee at that time."

Army Modernization -- spoke on floor in support of army modernization (DOD budget FY61 HR 11998). Remarked funds had been appropriated for several years but had not been expended. (Congressional Record June 16, 1960 Page 11965 -78)

Major Defense Matters --- was not present at the joint hearings of the Senate Armed Services, Subcommittee on Preparedness Investigating and Subcommittee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences held February 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and March 16, 1960, on 'Missiles, Space, and Other Major Defense Matters'.

Defense -- During Senate Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on DOD hearings on FY 61 budget - May 18, 1960 - asked Deputy Sec of Defense Douglas when his statement was prepared and if events that have transpired in Paris ... have not caused the Department to feel that it is necessary to make further changes in the defense program. Mr. Douglas: ... when and if it does, seem appropriate

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in light of changed situation to make new proposals you may be sure the Defense Department will make such proposals. Sen. Russell: it seems to me that such questions as modernization of our Army and accelerating the missile procurement program, accelerating the Polaris program, should be under very active review in Department of Defense if it costs a matter of a few more billions of dollars to do it. . . . Has there been any special study or review made since the events in Paris, or is the Department contemplating one? Mr. Douglas referred to April 6 revised budget proposals --

"We have taken action, as we have indicated, to accelerate the operational dates of the Polaris submarines that come in early in the program. We have taken action to accelerate the operational dates of the ballistic missile early warning system insofar as that is practical, and we have put additional money on warning and supporting systems in our satellite programs. . . ."

Sen. Russell: I approve the changes that were made in April. Generally speaking, they were wise. I do not think our strength was sufficient (in reference to Paris) to cause Mr. Khrushchev to exercise the ordinary means of diplomacy. I certainly want them to be adequate if there is a worsening of the situation. (Page 1552)

Asked how much of the \$175 million for modernization of the Army has been unobligated up to present time and do you plan to obligate it in 1961. Mr. Douglas: Yes. Asked Mr. Douglas if there is any order, directive or limitation on witnesses who appear before the committee in executive session. Mr. Douglas: None.

Sen. Russell: How many Bomarcas are there in a squadron? Mr. D.: 28 launchers and 30 missiles (Page 1555). Sen. R.: Does the 3% apply across the board and take that much from your total procurement with appropriations or are you instructed to apply the 3% to each acquisition? Mr. D.: It is applied to each appropriation account. (Page 1559)

Reserve Officers -- During Senate Armed Services Committee hearings (May 25, 26, 1960) on HR 8186, Reserve Officer Personnel Act Amendments asked Assist Sec of Def. Finucane -- the DOD report concurs in several provisions of House bill which would permit promotions on a permanent basis in excess of authorized grade ceiling. The BOB in a separate communication to the Committee recommended only a 2 year period within which these ceilings could be exceeded, etc. I would like to have your views with respect to necessity of permanent authority to exceed these ceilings as provided in House bill and concurred in by DOD report. Does DOD disapprove of the suggestion of the BOB? (Page 18) Of Assistant Sec of Army Milton asked: do you apply exactly same rules to Reserves that you do to Regulars on retirement? Also, what do you think about the provision that any Regular or Reserve officer retired under 20-year active duty law would be required to serve more than 30 days in the higher grade to qualify. (Page 27) Asked about validity of provisions of law which provide that persons who are receiving retired pay under 20 year active retirement law but remain on Active Reserve Status, approved for release 2004/01/15 : CIA-RDP64B00346R000100170032-2 promotions. Thereafter while drawing retired pay they ask for an

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increase in retired pay based on their promotion. "I understand the Air Force does not permit this as a matter of practice, but the Army does". Questioned him on aspect of the law concerning retirement for physical disability. Interested in comment about threat of general abandonment of compulsory ROTC. (Page 37). He asked Gen Landry, AF, to give reasons why AF is trying to increase its requirement for Reserve general officers. (P 45).

Conflict of Interest - The Senate Armed Services Committee Hearing (June 21, 1960) on HR 5132, Reserve Officers Incentive Act, he questioned Deputy Assistant Sec of Defense Jackson and Mr. LeRoy Spence, AF, asking Mr. Spence how he arrived at the conclusion that the annual payments for people separated under this new bill, which substantially increases the payments to officers, would eventuate in annual payments that would not exceed \$.5 million. (P 22).

87th Congress - 1961

January 1961 - Organized the Senate Armed Services Committee as follows: -Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee; Subcommittee to Study Conflict of Interest Laws; Subcommittee on Officer Grade Limitations; Subcommittee on Status of Forces Treaty; Subcommittee on Central Intelligence; Subcommittee on National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum.

Spoke on the danger of adopting a gag rule in the Senate. (CR, 5 Jan 61, P 206)

1 Feb Washington Star - Sen Russell-inspects Nike-Zeuss Work, Urges Funds. He said afterward: "I feel much better about the Nike-Zeuss. Until I came out here I had grave doubts about this antimissile missile, as did members of my committee and the US Senate. Today I saw the great confidence.. here..in the ability of this missile which can knock out another missile travelling at 18,000 miles per hour. * * "It is a tremendously costly program, but if it will work, it will be worth the money."

19 Feb 1961- Washington Star--Russell Sees Science Gap- Sen Russell said yesterday "there is a missile gap but it's more in the field of science and technology and in greater thrust. Sen Russell said he bases his view on a firsthand inspection of military installations.

3 Mar 1961- Hearings before Senate Armed Services Committee- Authorization for Military Construction for FY 1962- Page 234, transcript-open hearing-

Assured Senator Case that it would be in order and helpful to the Committee to have a classified presentation on the whole Nike-Zeuss matter. Chairman Russell - I certainly think that is in order. I realize the difficulties involved and I share your view (Sen Case's view: "Personally, I am still of the school that the best defense is a good offense, a super offense.") about offense, but I have been more favorable to the Nike-Zeuss than I have been, since I visited White Sands, but there are a great many things that have to be surmounted. Gen Seeman, DCS/Logistics, US Army, - "I feel quite sure that the Secretary and Dr. Mc... Our Assistant Secretary for Research and Development, would welcome an opportunity to discuss the matter with the Committee."

6 Mar 1961- Senate Armed Services Committee hearings on military construction authorizations-

-interested in the terms of leases where we contemplated improving land and proper

-surplus commodity and rental guarantee housing overseas--requested the

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Army to supply for the Federal the number and location of all surplus commodity and rental guarantee housing units. Intends to ask the Navy and AF to provide the same information.

Senate Committee Report on H.R. 5000-military construction, Page 9
 "During the past several years the Congress and the executive branch have tried several approaches to meet the housing requirements of the military. None of these, in the final analysis, have proved adequate from the standpoint of economy. Both McNary and Capehart housing bills been costly programs, although admittedly the present approach and steps taken to meet this problem through the regular annual authorization and appropriation process. The committee is convinced that this method of providing necessary housing will be more economical and satisfactory and will save the Government substantial sums in the long run. No housing program can be successful however, unless carefully thought out ground rules are promulgated by the Defense Establishment and realistic appraisals are made of community support before approval is granted for the construction of military housing units. (Note: Mr. Monroney's amendment to delete above provision was defeated on the floor of the Senate on May 9, 1962.) "This committee concurs in the deletions made by the House for projects which are not in the funding program with the exception of an operational facility for \$700,000 for a classified project which is of high priority. Funding approval of this project had been withheld by the D/Defense pending determination of possible funding by NATO. The Committee feels the authorization should be retained in the bill since the availability of such NATO funding is doubtful. If NATO funding cannot be provided it then will be possible to fund this project from savings or other funds generated during fiscal year 1962. (Page 32)

S. Rept 200, Page 10. The Committee desires to reemphasize the desirability of using funds generated through the sale of surplus commodities, where such funds are available, for any military construction projects overseas. The use of these currencies need not be confined to the countries where the projects are to be located, but consideration should be given to third country transactions--that is to say, such funds generated in another country. The committee's position in this matter is made amply clear in section 420 of Public Law 86-149, the Military Construction Authorization Act for fiscal year 1960, where specific and permanent authority was given for the use of currencies acquired pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480, 83d Congress) for military construction authorized in any military construction act thereafter or thereafter enacted. Senate debated and passed H.R. 5000 on May 8 and 9, 1961.

Senate Armed Services held hearing in April and May 1962 on Military Posture and Section 412 (authorization for missiles, airplanes and ships, etc.) Washington Post May 10. Senate Group adds \$225 million to increase manned bomber force. Chairman Richard B. Russell (D) Ga., told newsmen the extra \$225 million would be limited to procurement of manned long-range aircraft for the Strategic Air Command. Both Senate and House committees approved without change the Arm plan to provide \$4 billion to step up production of new and existing Polaris and Minuteman missiles and lesser rockets and missiles.

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6 Apr 1961 - Sen Russell - I have been in public life much too long ever to be surprised by a misquotation in the press. I have also learned from experience over many years that it is impossible ever to catch up with any story after it is printed, and have it corrected. But there is such a terrible distortion in the story dealing with the work of the Senate Committee on Armed Services in the Washington Post, that I feel I must at least undertake to correct it. ---reference to article that stated "Russell made clear, however, that he and other congressional defense experts would fight to restore funds cut from the B-70 and Nike-Zeuss programs by Mr. Kennedy. * * * forecasted that his committee would authorize more spending for these weapons * * * - - - Mr. Russell-- having so completely misquoted me, I do not understand why the writer did not go the whole way and quote me as buttoning it all up as to what would happen in the House and with respect to overriding a Presidential Veto. I made no such statement. * * * I said that I would make some further investigation into the B-70 program. * * * "Congressional Record. P5148. Article in the Washington Post was entitled "Unit to vote B-70 Money, Russell Says.

6 Apr 1961--Washington Star-Russell Says SAC's Power Is Foremost-Chairman Russell of the Senate Armed Services Committee says the US Strategic Air Command is still "the most destructive striking force now in operation." Sen. Russell made this comment yesterday after his committee held a top secret briefing on Soviet military might.

8 May 1961- CR P7010 (also see remarks on Sen Report 200), Page 8 this biog. Explained the bill, including the appropriated housing portion, pointing out both the Wherry and the Capehart programs have been costly, although admittedly they have served a purpose. The Committee was of the firm opinion that the time has arrived when serious consideration must be given to abandoning the present approach and steps taken to meet this requirement through the regular annual authorization and appropriation process. The Committee is convinced that this method of providing necessary housing will be more economical and satisfactory and, in the long run, will save substantial sums.

8 May 1961-adverse comments on what he terms improper confinement and trial of Moise Tshombe, Congo- Doesn't know if he is guilty or not but he should not be improperly confined. P6981.

11 May 61, P 11--Washington Post--New Security Drive Started by McNamara. Russell agrees with McNamara.

P 404- Sen Russell queried Gen White--concerned about the location of these missile bases. "Just how did you arrive at a decision that missile bases deep in Texas and in New Mexico and in Kansas are the best places to fire at, say, in China in case we had a war with Red China? What kind of a study was made that led to the location of these bases that far down in US, when we were told here for 3 or 4 years that you had to have them up more northerly?

Gen White replied (partially deleted) but there are several major points that go into the selection of a missile site. No. 1, can the missile reach suitable target areas from the site? No. 2, is there adequate terrain? If it has to be put in silos, is the topography and geology such that the missile bases, the silos can be constructed economically? No. 3, what are the transportation facilities? No. 4, what sort of backup do you have in the way of housing and other facilities to create a base area? etc.

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--Sen Russell. If you can put one in Kansas, you can put it most anywhere, can't you? Gen White. If the topography is OK and the costs are equal, yes, we could, sir. --Missile Sites Near AF Bases Questioned--Chairman Russell--That brings us to the policy of dispersal, you locate a great many of them adjacent to existing AF bases. Doesn't that add to the attractiveness of that target, to have both missiles and airplanes in the explosion area of an atomic warhead? Gen White--Both are targets. Whether an airbase, plus a missile complex makes the target doubly valuable or any more valuable, I am not so sure. *** Col. Ledbetter--They are located far enough away so that the missile cannot get the target and the base. Senator Jackson-- I do not agree with that at all, General. I think you used the housekeeping facilities of SAC. But I raised the question at the time, and this, to me, is crucial, that the enemy would use thermonuclear weapons against you, and a lot of your SAC bases are around cities, and make big targets, Mr. Chairman.

Sen Russell, during the hearings on S. 1852, authorizing appropriations for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and Naval vessels, stated, "There are some highly controversial aspects to this program. (to Sec'y McNamara) One of them is the stretchout of the B-70. For my part, I fought very vigorously for the Dept to proceed to build the B-70 plane and make it operational. If it is to be stretched out too far, I am not sure that we would not be better off to abandon it altogether than to spend large sums on research and development on a program if it is not to be pursued to production. Asked about effect of space flight on a nuclear warhead on a missile. Sec'y McNamara answered that Dr. York and Dr. Brown were international experts in this field and they assert experimental work demonstrates potential effectiveness. (P 30, S. Armed Services Hearings, 87th Congress, 1st Session, April 1961 on above subject)

In a general discussion of public release of security information during the Senate Armed Services Hearing on authorization for aircraft, missiles, etc. in April 1961, Sen Russell said he had talked to the last four Secretaries of Defense about the matter and he told Secretary McNamara if the latter "would announce some new system for it (release) I shall be glad to take the floor of the Senate and support it as vigorously as I can." (P 115, above mentioned hearings) The newspapers later remarked on Sen Russell's statement - "About the public's having a right to know the most highly secret of our defense plans, I think that is utterly ridiculous." (P 108, ibid) Later Secretary McNamara issued a statement to correct impression that he advocated giving the American people a rosy picture whether true or not. A Defense spokesman said the Secretary had in mind the economic advantage to the Soviet Union of our disclosing difficulties in our new weapons. (Wash Post, 12 May 61) Advertising for military weapons was also discussed in hearings. (P 115)

Sen Russell also said, "I am not a rampant advocate of complete unification, a monolithic command, and, as a matter of fact, I am opposed to it, but there are certain areas where you can have greater unification, in my opinion, and the intelligence field is one of them, and communications, those two. In intelligence and in communications, there is no reason that we cannot completely unify the command." Mentioned language schools, intelligence schools, etc. (P 120, ibid)

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July 26, 1961 - Sen Russell and Sen Saltonstall commended the address by the President and introduced S 2311 to authorize additional appropriations for aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes and S.J. Res 120 to authorize the President to order units and members in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months, etc. (P12525-6)

Hearings not printed as yet ---

July 28, 1961- Bill on the Senate Floor- Senate Russell briefly outlined purpose of S 2311; included excerpts from the Committee Report, S.Rept 645. Bill passed the Senate. Senate also passed S.J.Res 120. Sen Russell explained to Sen Case why he opposes his amendment (which was defeated) to authorize bonus or longevity pay for volunteers with prior active duty status. (P12935)

July 29- Sen Russell- During debate on HR 7445, Independent Offices Approp, FY 1962, with reference to \$12 mil. provision for civilian plane, stated: It's difficult for him to understand the mental operations of the Bureau of the Budget which would approve the expenditure of \$12 million as a down-payment on \$100 million or \$500 million for development of a supersonic passenger plane but would resist, every step of the way, efforts that we have been making, to obtain appropriations for a military plane which would be supersonic. (P13021CR).

Told Sen Magnuson that he was not criticizing this appropriation bill. "I was merely point out the inconsistency in approving this expenditure and strongly resisting the development of a supersonic military aircraft. (P13022.)

P 13021 - adverse comments on 3 helicopter companies which have been receiving direct subsidy since 1954; and prior to that time they received payment for flying the mail. CAB Board would not even permit a hearing on other applications.

Peace Corps Supergrades -- thinks there is rather large number of supergrade positions in the Peace Corps. Is attracted to the idea and wishes to support the Corps, but "I have been told it was to be a spartan outfit, and that all those who engaged in the Peace Corps would do so in a spirit of self-sacrifice, to contribute to the cause of world peace. Apparently that spirit is not supposed to extend to the administrative staff in Washington." (Congressional Record August 24, 1961 Page 15878)

Disarmament Agency -- adverse remarks on creating a Disarmament Agency. Said: "I realize the importance of avoiding a nuclear war. I would submit to almost any sacrifice which would insure its avoidance. However, I think this proposal is more likely than not to promote war, because our adversaries will say that the American people are so confused that they are going in both directions at the same time and are incapable of uniting to provide for our security." (Congressional Record September 8, 1961 Page 17519)

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